

# WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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## "Business as Usual."



THE PATRIOT: "Sacrifice, did you say? Oh, very well! Later on, I'll attend to that."

## The Passing Show.

"The Government must abate profiteering"—"British Weekly." More Socialist phraseology.

Capitalism is fulfilling its historic mission in Europe. It is opening people's eyes to the folly of production for profit instead of for use.

Whenever you do right you will seem to be doing wrong to many.

The dog licks the hand that beats him. The worker votes for the man who crushes him.

The class which used to squeak against confiscation is now howling for conscription—confiscation of the workers' bodies.

Nearly half a million has been collected for wounded soldiers. The wounded are asking when they are going to get some of it.

Once the world was swayed by prophets—now it is by profits—"Cotton's Weekly," Canada.

The Socialist Party of Canada has officially declared its hostility to religion. It endorses the position taken by the Socialist Party of Great Britain in its pamphlet "Socialism and Religion."

Labor Members, with an eye on the next elections, and an ear to the ground, are denouncing Socialists as "traitors to the Empire" and "sedition-mongers" because they don't rave against the Germans and yell for the other fellow to go to the front. Gags about the "marriage tie" and "breaking up the home" are forgotten for the moment now that there is a more popular count against us. But it won't serve the drunks, gamblers, and bunkum-peddlers of the Parliamentary Labor Party. The class war is still on.

Capitalism is the scoundrel that urges the workers to fight and then runs away with their clothes while they are scrapping.

Shoals of letters are pouring into the newspaper offices denouncing Socialists. Most of these productions emanate from the one class—the class that is made up of landlords, capitalists, and their hirelings. Their howls don't deceive anybody. We know that they are still exploiting producers, consumers, house-holders, and share-farmers while they are boasting of saving the Empire and making sacrifices.

Judging by the way Labor Members are outhowling the Liberals the next elections will be interesting. "Who saved the Empire" will probably be the all-absorbing topic—unless the class struggle can be forced to the front by the Socialist Party.

N.S.W. Labor Minister, J. Estell, says he is going to organise the labor market for the benefit of all industries. He proposes to devote a well-equipped and first-class farm of 2500 acres for the training of women for agricultural pursuits.—News Item.

Share farmers and cockies will doubtless rejoice at the prospect of an abundance of women farm workers.

Sydney banks are employing girl clerks in place of the men who have gone to the war—at higher wages of course.

"The news of the fall of Warsaw depressed the mining market."—"S.M. Herald."

We thought something had gone wrong, the windmills were squaking so badly.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that a new kingdom is to be proclaimed in Poland under Hohenzollern-Hapsburg suzerainty with Archduke Karl Stephen, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, as king. The warlords must have their kink.

Prime Minister Fisher says we are fighting for our "ancestral homes." He evidently means such as have a tradesmen's entrance.

"We are fighting for freedom but those bally Socialists will have to be shut up." This, in substance, is the dominant note at recruiting meetings, but it is merely hot air. The Socialists cannot be silenced. Old Bismarck found that out.

Laborites will be interested to know that Holman, Black, Fitzgerald and other burning patriots were once Domain orators—Socialists, Republicans, and social outcasts generally.

J. Fitzgerald, President of N.S.W. Political Labor League and Vice-president of the Legislative Council, now a foremost denouncer of Socialists, is the same old Fitzgerald who rattled from the first Labor Party elected to the State Assembly. It has taken him many years to make the workers overlook his apostasy, but at last he has arrived and is now a worthy pillar of the class state and prop of the House of Landlords.

If Labor Government can give us a job digging trenches at the Dardanelles; how is it that it doesn't try to open the land of Australia to workers who want to cultivate it?

An English publishing company is advertising a military handbook entitled, "What Every Soldier Ought to Know." Most things a soldier ought to know have been carefully omitted.

A dear old friend of the Labor Party fell recently in Europe riddled by many bullets. He was known as "The best way to preserve peace is to prepare for war." He leaves a son and heir, Jingoism, who bears a striking resemblance to his father. He is devoting his life to ending the war and militarism by means of militarism and war. He has a great future before him.

Hurrah for civilisation! We are going to have a record harvest while the harvesters are away fighting.

After 2000 years of Christian teaching nearly all the pulpits of the world are devoted to booming war. Still there is no excuse allowed for those who boycott the Church and oppose Christianity.

Education makes thinkers and thinking makes for progress. Socialists demand that every child shall have a chance to assimilate all the knowledge he or she can. Our opponents are against this, and demand that Socialists shall be muzzled and gagged.

"Love your neighbor as yourself," but watch him when he's out for pelf.

Capitalism has made the workers live in poverty, but failed to make them like it. For some time it has persuaded them to vote for it, and the latest is that it proposes to compel them to fight for it.

The "liberties" that the capitalists have given the workers are something like the wedding presents which a darkey once gave his wife. The presents comprised two washtubs, a boiler, washboard, clothes line, clothes pegs, and a handsome clothes basket.

A bankrupt publican gave some interesting evidence at his examination in Sydney a few days ago. At first his rent was £10 a week. When his lease expired he had to renew at £20/15/- a week. When his second lease expired he was told he would have to pay £30 a week. He had been 26 years working for the rentlord and at last had to go under. Now he is penniless while the rackrenter is rich and an ardent patriot.

On his arrival in Australia, the Manager of the Norton Griffiths Company told an interviewer that coal-miners and navvies all over England were throwing up 12/- to 14/- a day for military service at 2/- to 6/- a day. The interview smelt strongly of the dope now being used by recruiters.

The Royal Commission that has been inquiring into the administration of the Yauko irrigation settlement has unearthed a few settlers' grievances. A principal one is that the Labor Government supplied intending settlers with misleading information and issued lying advertisements as to the possibilities of the area, and so led them to waste their time and money. Some of the settlers describe the affair as a huge bluff and talk of going for compensation. The trouble is, however, that the area has to carry a heavy load of interest like all other Labor Government schemes based on loan money.

With Industrial Arbitration busted, State control of prices defeated by food brigands, and its irrigation scheme denounced by settlers, it is no wonder that the Holman Government is directing attention the other way and bawling vigorously for recruits. According to all accounts Germany is well organised industrially and economically as well as militarily, while here we expect to beat her by waving flags and shouting at each other to go and enlist.

The Adelaide branch of the British Navy League is circulating copies of a letter from the General Secretary in London in which the authorities are warned against the "increasing activities of various organisations which, upon one pretext or another are engaged in propaganda calculated to render direct service to the enemy." Meetings are being held, he says, "at which speeches are delivered with the object of bringing discredit upon the Government of this country, as well as upon the nation itself. Quantities of pernicious leaflets are being distributed in many districts for the purpose of obstructing the Defence Department, and placing difficulties in the way of the Minister of Munitions in his efforts to organise the productive energies of the people in the preparation of war material." Seeing that the Navy League, like its twin brother the National Service League, is run by shareholders in the armament ring, which in the past has never scrupled to sell guns and war material to possible enemies of the Empire, much of its patriotism may be put down to profit-hunger. We all remember the Japanese naval scandal when a real live Admiral of the Japanese navy was convicted of receiving bribes from such a source for securing government orders for the ring.

"I granted permission for public speaking at 39 places in the city and suburbs, but these people appear not to be worthy of liberty, and are using these places in contravention of the terms under which permission was granted. One was that no disloyal language should be used, and a promise was given that there would be

none. Now they are interfering with the cause of recruiting, by telling people they might as well be under the rule of the Germans as of Australian Governments. I am inclined to think that any man who makes such a statement is in the pay of Germany. Anyhow, he is not going to have a chance of using it again if I can help it, and I have given instructions that clauses 28 and 54 of the Commonwealth Defence Act dealing with the prevention of recruiting are to be immediately enforced.

"I have to-day instructed the Inspector-General, who had prepared a report on the matter at my request, to arrest at once, not to warn, all people guilty of disloyal utterances, or using language calculated to interfere with recruiting."

Time brings many changes in the life of the Labor politician. In the above Mr. Black, an old-time red republican rebel, becomes the champion of loyalty and the upholder of Jingoism. The fall of Warsaw, the slump in recruiting, and the hooting of Holman and Wade at Sydney Stadium have set the pack yelping against Socialists and Chief Secretary Black has to join in the chorus.

The following extracts from two London "Times" editorials should go far to open the eyes of the wage-earners as to the one-sidedness of the capitalist press:

When the British shipping interests were causing the price of necessities to rise, by increasing freight rates, the London "Times" glibly defended it, saying: "It is idle to expect ship-owners or farmers or anybody else to refuse the best offer they can get for their goods. . . . The truth is that nobody can escape the market movement caused by this interplay of supply and demand."

But when the wage-earners, in the market with their labor, demand a higher rate, the "Times" seems to have forgotten all about supply and demand. It said:

"The indifference to the public welfare already shown by important sections of workmen, and the uncertainty of what others may do, ought to excite no surprise. They have been steadily taught for years to think only of their own welfare."

If you want to do your part in making a success of this paper and hastening the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth, send 4/- for a yearly subscription. This is better for you, since you thus make sure of getting every number as soon as it is published. It is better for the paper, since the money paid in advance is so much working capital to be used in improving the paper and extending its influence.

## TO WOMEN.

Come ye Mothers! Come ye Wives!  
Who have given your country lives:  
With many an anguished groan,  
Have ye brought forth prey for knaves?  
Are your sons the sons of slaves?  
Women! Save your own!

Moloch's fires still rage and glow,  
Priests there are to lure and throw  
Your children to the flame.  
Blast of bugles drowns your cries,  
Glare and glitter blind your eyes,  
Glory hides the shame.

They are fools who take affront  
At a feather, frail and white,  
In a hussy's hand.  
They are cowards, who leave their own  
To starve and struggle here alone  
In their native land.

War's a game of Hell's device,  
Fashioned not with draughts, or dice,  
But with human lives.  
Gamblers lose and gamblers gain,  
But the pawns, just pawns remain,  
Think of it ye wives!

Pawns—the men ye send away,  
Pawns—for other pawns to slay.  
Pawns—to stand or fall.  
They who play the game of war,  
Sweep them off and shout for more,  
Mere pawns, after all.

Oh ye Mothers! Oh ye Wives!  
Serve your country! Save its lives!  
Armed with voice and pen  
Go forth to heal and bless,  
Give your country happiness,  
Bid its sons be Men.

R. BRINSLEY.

More subscribers are wanted. Have You secured a new one this year?



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Write on paper not larger than letter paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only" and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit; it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

### WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE.

The number on the wrapper of your paper is the number at which your subscription expires. Renew before that number is reached.

The masters in the middle ages were landlords. The masters of to-day are machine lords. The methods of exploitation have changed because of the changing modes of production, but there is still a master class. The form of slavery has changed but we still have slavery. The ancient chattel slave produced his own keep and a surplus for his master; the serf produced his own keep and a surplus for his master; the modern wage slave produces his own keep and a surplus for his master; and, due to machinery having increased his productive power, the surplus which remains to his master is greater than ever before in history. —Mark Fisher, in "Evolution and Revolution."

## The Jaw Bone of the Ass.

According to a story in the Bible the Hebrew strong man, Samson, once slew a thousand of his Philistine enemies with the jaw bone of an ass. The story may have been merely one of those allegories that the ancients were so fond of, or it may have been as some authorities aver, a sun myth handed down from pre-historic times, but whatever it was, there is down to our times an abiding faith in the old weapon, the jaw bone.

It is on record that the late Colonel J. C. Neild, when a member of the N. S. Wales Legislative Assembly, broke all previous records by talking continuously for upwards of ten hours while his opponents lay in helpless heaps around him. After his great performance, the gallant Colonel was always regarded as being the possessor of prodigious jawing powers by his electors, and was triumphantly returned to parliament at many subsequent elections. To the day of his death he was always distinguished and honored with the title of "Jawbone" Neild, a delicate recognition of his resemblance to the traditional wielder of the jaw bone.

A further evidence of the latent and lingering belief in the power and utility of the jaw bone as a weapon was afforded by Mr. Holman, Premier of N.S. Wales. In a telegram to the Premier of Victoria, Mr. Holman declared that ex-Premier Watt, a man of much jawing power, should be advised not to go to the front, his services here being too valuable, and worth a thousand men at the Dardanelles. The delicate allusion to the Hebrew tradition was obvious in Mr. Holman's telegram.

On Saturday, August 7, Mr. Holman returned to Sydney from a recruiting tour in the country, and in an interview he gave the press and the public to understand that he was anything but pleased with the result. His jawing apparatus had been in good going order, and in the city he had left a valiant army of talkers headed by Mr. Fitzgerald, Vice-President of the great Upper House, Mr. Meagher, Speaker of the State Assembly, the State Chief Justice, and the fine old champion of landlordism and Liberalism in the workers' interests, Mr. Tom Henley. These notable talkers had waved their arms and bawled, banged the Socialist and cursed the "Hun," and yet Mr. Holman was disappointed at the results. It looked as if something had gone wrong with the works.

Before Mr. Holman and his assistants entered the campaign, the military authorities had been singularly successful in recruiting, despite the fact that prices were advancing, soldiers' wives were being evicted, and wounded soldiers were writing to the press describing their wounds, their helplessness, and their fruitless appeals for aid from politicians whose special function seems to be the mismanagement of everything and the proper organisation of nothing.

Directly Mr. Holman entered the field, a flood of talk was let loose. Young politicians with iron jaws and raucous voices were told off to denounce other fellows as "shirkers" and "International Socialists," and drastic measures were adopted against street speakers. Besides this, posters showing what the Turks had done to Australians, were hung everywhere, presumably to excite a feeling of revenge, but which were well calculated to warn young men to keep away from Gallipoli. All this bad staging was fittingly supplemented by allowing those with a "stake" deep in the country's vitals to clamor for conscription, a clamor which culminated in the police being told off to register the names and whereabouts of all young men.

While there is coming from all other belligerent countries accounts of the reorganisation of their economic resources and the curtailment of the privileges of the well-to-do, our political lights here are relying on jaw wagging and the band for victory over an enemy that is admittedly one of the best organised and equipped in Europe.

The cause for Mr. Holman's disappointment and failure lies in himself and his futile methods. Had he shown any capacity and willingness to put every available man at work regardless of the squeals of the land barons and factory lords, had he put a stop to rack-renting and eviction, and price raising by food brigands, he might have been taken more seriously and probably would not have been hooted at Sydney Stadium as a mere vote catcher.

### Two Socialists Arrested.

On Sunday last, J. Quinton was arrested at a Domain meeting held by the Anti-Conscription League for the purpose of combating the trend towards conscription.

At Newtown the same evening, C. Jackson was arrested while selling literature at a meeting held by Newtown branch of the A.S.P.

At the Police Court, the Police stated that Quinton said "The Government is trying to make assassins of the working men by driving them to the fight. They are trying to force on you conscription. The Government has floated a loan for the purpose of buying bombs to kill the working man. It is better for you to remain here and fight the capitalists instead of going to the front."

Quinton pleaded not guilty and asked for an adjournment to enable him to prepare his defence. The case was adjourned for two days.

At the Newtown Police Court, C. Jackson was charged, the Police stating that he had been "going about different suburbs making statements and distributing pamphlets, the object of which was apparently to prevent young men from recruiting."

In Quinton's case the magistrate allowed bail. In Jackson's case bail was refused.

The "S. M. Herald" in giving the public the news of Quinton's arrest, said that some soldiers resenting what he was saying, "pulled him from his stand," that he then "tried to run away, but the crowd was so big that he could not do so and had to seek the protection of the police." All these statements are about as wide of the mark as a bundle of war stories.

The facts are that the police stood off to give the crowd a fair go, but when they saw that he was not going to be kicked to pieces, and that he had the crowd with him, and was laughing at his opponents, they rushed bravely to the rescue and arrested Quinton.

### BEBEL ON THE DEFEAT OF PRUSSIA.

"My view is that defeat in war is rather advantageous than disadvantageous to a people in our unfree condition. Victories make a Government that stands opposed to a people arrogant and exacting. Defeats compel them to approach the people and win their sympathy. This is taught in the case of Prussia by the war of 1806-7, in the case of Austria by the war of 1866, in the case of France by the war of 1870, and by the defeat of Russia in the war with Japan in 1904. History shows that when the Prussian people, with great sacrifice of life and property, overthrew the foreign rule of Napoleon and rescued the ruling dynasty, the latter forgot all its beautiful promises which in its hour of danger it gave to the people. Only after a long period of reaction did the year 1848 arrive, when the people were able to conquer what had been withheld from them for generations. Again, if Prussia had been defeated in 1866, Bis-

## Of Monarchs.

There are a good many monarchs in Europe. Not so many as there used to be, but quite enough. Nearly all of them are Germans; a sort of National International of Monarchs, so to say. Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Austria-Hungary Rumania, Holland, Greece, Russia, Great Britain—very thick upon the ground! And every one of these closely related to the others. Think of that. Is a crown going a-begging? Here is the German head to fit it quite handy. Blood-Royals to a man, bear in mind; not to be mixed up with us common folk at all.

Two generations since, the illustrious Edward, the seventh of that name, foretold that about this time, or a little sooner, thrones would be going by competitive examination. Edward anticipated events somewhat. Divine right still holds its own. Who would dare to "examine" a King or an Emperor? He is chosen from on high, without even the aid of a professional phrenologist. The least sane of the Sacro-Sanct Royalties has his holy vocation secured to him from Heaven. Here in England, with our national predilection for compromise, we have hit upon a notable device. Our King, his exalted German pedigree notwithstanding, is a thoroughly British Constitutional Sovereign. Why not? He is a sort of distributor-general of useless titles, and awardee-in-chief of unearned distinctions. On that account he and his will probably survive more ambitious potentates, thin though the political ice may get. I fancy I hear the late Lavino (de Blowitz's successor in Paris) predicting to me, many a long year ago, that Socialism I should never see, but that assuredly I should live to rejoice in the downfall of Hohenzollern—already hanging by a thread and likely soon to hang by a rope—Hapsburg and Romanoff. Two out of the three look tottery to-day. And a good thing too. When Imperial Crowns once begin to fall about the disease is catching: '48 taught us that.

Our friends the Positivists have a great regard for the one-man power. If we could only be sure of securing the right "one man" every time, there is something to be said for their doctrine. But how to make certain of that? There's the rub. Even the glorious succession of Trajan, Hadrian and the two Antonines ended ignobly in Commodus. It would be hard indeed to instance a single monarchy, hereditary, nominative or elective, that has been continuously successful. Democracy may or may not stand the test to which the coming time will put it. (That an uneducated democracy is invariably either very servile or very jealous we know already.) But monarchy and monarchs have surely been tried and found wanting. Courts are a nuisance and kings a superfluity. And yet, with the pleasing irony of a transition period, we can work up no enthusiasm for plutocratic Republics, such as we can contemplate across the Channel and across the Atlantic. "La Republique Francaise—c'est l'Empire Republicain!" "La Republique Americaine—c'est le Directoire Trustifie!" So, modified monarchs may still keep their heads for a time. They can serve as a stop-gap, while Social-Democracy prepares for its final triumph. H. M. H.

### PRODUCTION FOR PROFIT.

"All goods are produced for exchange on the free market of the world; and, in the majority of cases, the articles produced are of no utility to the persons who produce them. The commodities are produced under the control of a particular class, namely, the capitalists, for profit; and chemical, mechanical and other improvements are going on which fall into the hands of this dominant class and are used by them, in competition with their fellows, to extend their own market, and lessen that of their rivals. The determining element in this struggle is cheapness. The scale of production is, however, determined by these same social considerations. A manufacturer cannot produce on the scale which he himself pleases. That is determined for him by his surroundings. He must use the best machinery, and organise his hands in the most approved method, or submit to be crushed out by those who read the signs of the times and translate them into action better than he can." Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism."

"Marx was the first to recognize that, on the whole, human welfare does not depend on the enlightened statesmen, but on the productivity of social labor." Dietzgen—Phil. Essays. 175.

marck's Ministry and the rule of the aristocracy, which weighs like a nightmare upon Germany to this day, would have been swept away."—August Bebel, "Memoirs," vol. i., p. 160.

## The Ethics of Interest.

The interesting correspondence that has appeared in your commercial columns under the above heading has induced me to write this, thinking, perhaps, you might consider it worth publication. Some of your correspondents, apparently, have not thought of the different effects of interest and profit. I suppose we are all sufficiently acquainted with the story of the Israelitish commonwealth to remember three salient features. First, that the land should not be sold for ever. It might only be sold or leased for a time, not exceeding fifty years, and averaging, I presume, about half that period. Secondly, the lending of money upon interest was forbidden. The old meaning of the word "usury" was simply interest, without regard to the rate per cent. Thirdly, "there was no king in Israel" for several hundreds of years. That is, no central government. It would appear that what the great lawgiver had in view was a nation of people living healthy, happy lives, and this was to be secured, primarily, by the provision that all should possess a share of the land. If through misfortune or indifference one generation lost its birthright, at the end of every fifty years the heritage reverted to representatives of the family it belonged to at first. But the ownership was to be real, not nominal. The easiest form of incumbency was discouraged by making the acceptance of interest a sin, and there was no authority invested with power to enforce taxation. Thus the two most usual ways in which people lose control of their possessions were blocked. The only contributions to public expenses were the tithes which provided for the maintenance of the priests, the relief of distress, and for some other purposes. But the discharge of this obligation was optional, and supported only by public opinion and a sense of duty. I dare say the priestly tribe of Levi, besides the performance of its religious offices, attended also to the few affairs of government that were necessary, such as the keeping of records, etc. No doubt, they also inculcated respect for the laws, and the practice of justice and fair dealing—qualities which kept the nation going for three or four hundred years without, what we should call, a government. The history of the period may not bear the strictest investigation, but if the ideal of the founder was not always realised, it was at least something to aim at, and those people, living in a remote period of the past, were ahead of us with our millionaires, and our slum-dwellers, and our wage slavery, and this condition doubtless owed something to the prohibition of interest.

But to come to modern times. It is safe to say that war on its present colossal scale, would be impossible without borrowing, and few would lend if interest was not forthcoming. Our socialist friends are inclined to rail against capital, but unless mankind is to revert to barbarism, the co-operation of capital and labour is essential. If there was no lending upon interest, those with capital, wishing to employ it, would be obliged to invest it directly in business undertakings and take the ordinary business risks. Perhaps the greater part of capital is so invested now, and as a benefit is conferred thereby, capital employed in that way is entitled to a reasonable reward in the shape of profit or dividend. At first sight there does not appear much difference between lending anything—say a cart, and charging rent for its use; and lending the money to buy a cart and charging interest on the loan. But when the time comes that the cart was no longer required it would be returned, because no one would pay rent for an article he did not want. The loan, however, might run on indefinitely, because many people seem incapable of the effort required to get out of debt. Nations are notorious in this respect. Sometimes a national debt is reduced a little but it is never paid off, and is generally being added to. The result is that the world is falling more and more into the hands of the money lenders, who demand a constantly increasing proportion of what we produce to satisfy their claims for interest. It is almost certain that very heavy taxation will be necessary to meet the interest on the new war loans, and this is likely to still further embitter the relations of capital and labour. It is therefore important that the economic effects of interest should be clearly understood, for an attack, even partially successful, on that part of capital which is employed in useful industries would lead to disaster.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD FOREMAN.

Rockhampton, July 11th, 1915.

"That the materialist conception of history is scientific induction and not idle speculation manifests itself even more clearly when we apply it to political party problems. With its help the tangled mass of party struggles can be easily unravelled into a clear, running thread."—Dietzgen—Phil. Essays. 87.



## A Choice Collection.

FEMALE COUNCILLORS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

(By Jayene.)

That collection of mentally fossilised females, the National Council of Women, at a meeting of the Victoria Branch decided to receive Sylvia Pankhurst as delegate from an association (presumably the Women's Political League, Vic.). One delegate said the Council has no power to exclude any delegate representing an association of women. But a second speaker said it was easy to give the Council the necessary power to do so, and a special meeting was convened to carry out that benevolent duty.

Sylvia Pankhurst is an active anti-militarist, and in Melbourne has been shaking up things in a manner shocking and painful to female patriots and sock-knitters, and the National Council of Women is very cross indeed. Letters to the Melbourne press have suggested the deportation of Sylvia to Germany where she would miss the freedom she now enjoys. The presence of this dynamic young woman is not to be tolerated amongst wives and daughters of Victorian capitalists and shareholders in the tobacco trust, movies, munition factories, and other successful capitalistic enterprises.

Sylvia Pankhurst at a peace meeting recently did not use the word Socialism once in the course of a lengthy and rousing speech, "but she talked it," says a member of Melbourne A.S.P.—Also she is organiser of a league of feminists who did some good work in taking up the case of a married woman in a northern suburb of Melbourne who was grossly insulted by a soldier from a military camp, the charge against him being dismissed at the local court.

The National Council of Women is organised in the supposed interests of women and children. But the majority of members are religious and believe in the good old gag of the master-class—"the poor ye have all ways with you."

Also the Council is as savage as a meat axe on the subject of war, many of the matrons having sent their sons off to be slaughtered at the Dardanelles, and considered the deaths of some of the boys glorious and heroic.

It is not surprising to read that the local branch of this bunch of charity organisations are chattering excitedly like a cage of crazy cockatoos, and suggesting that provision for the registration of women should be made in the bill now before the Federal Parliament. The cloven hoof of the local capitalist is plainly visible in this weird suggestion.

It means that cheap female labour will abolish the necessity for giving male wage slaves a job either now or after the war. The employment of girl clerks in a local bank is the beginning. Sweated as the male bank clerk has always been, the capitalist screw will grind and squeeze still more sweat out of "the young ladies just leaving school," that large army of females who, if they have no homes are forced into prostitution through the economic tactics of great capitalistic enterprises.

For organised sweating religious females of the master-class are hard to beat. And these are the crew who boycott women who know and try to tell the ignorant of their sex that under capitalism there will be war always, that the war god is an insatiable monster demanding for his devotees and worshippers, the master-class, the blood, bone, muscle, tears and sweat of the working class.

The National Council of Women is the representative of the worst conservative features of the capitalist system. It welcomes the pious business frauds who give shop and factory girls tracts, who organise girls' clubs and preach efficiency in business in the interests of the master-class. It approves of prayer meetings, seeks to close the pubs so that the workers who frequent them may be driven back early to their slums and tenements, its policy is to employ cheap domestic slaves, and to provide day nurseries for the babies of women workers, and to get into the limelight as a reward for active philanthropic work. The majority of its members, whose fathers or husband's incomes come from rents for workers' hovels, or profits from big shops, factories, or shares in mines, etc., would call for help if some vulgar socialist chanced to get near enough to tell them that labour produces all wealth and "the Colonel's lady and Biddy O'Grady are sisters under their skin."

It is thoroughly (master) class conscious. Would that the women workers were nearly as class conscious, for then the dirt would fly, and the Industrial Republic be at hand.

"In the wide range of human needs the bodily ones are the most indispensable. Our physical needs must first be satisfied before we are able even to think of our mental ones and those of the heart, eye and ear. The same holds good in the life of nations and parties."—Dietzen—Phil. Essays, p. 86.

## Socialism, Collectivism, and Individualism.

Carl Marx established the science of political life. It is science of collective action, the law of social movements, of social life considered as a process.

Many Socialists and others commonly speak of Socialism in distinction from Individualism, but this is misleading, and should be avoided.

When we look closely we find that there is no such thing as individualism. Our present society is not individualistic, nor established to protect the rights of the individual. To deny this is to give our whole case away.

No society could be more tyrannical and cruel towards the individual than the present. These count for nothing, and are sacrificed by thousands, nay millions, without the slightest regret, as if the sacrifice were a religious duty. In fact, one of the most striking phenomena of present times is the indifference and callousness of the so-called public for the rights and wrongs of individuals.

There is something higher in the present society than the individual. In other words, our present society is collective. It is managed by and for a collectivity. This collectivity is a property class called the capitalist class. Loyalty to this collectivity is to-day the essence of religion, patriotism, civic duty and all ethics. Disloyalty to this collectivity is called sedition, treason, immorality, pessimism, etc. Such is the discovery that Marx made, and it does not seem to be much of a discovery until you come to measure its importance by the fury it arouses when an attempt is made to draw the logical conclusion from it. Then hell breaks loose; the existence of classes is vociferously denied, and the claim is brazenly put forth that present society stands for the individual but not for any class.

Marx went a step further and explained how classes are formed out of industrial conditions. But we are not concerned about the origin and disappearance of classes. We are merely discussing the next-to-hand fact that classes do exist and that social life, even under class rule, is collective and not individualistic. Every society must have collectivity as its essential and vital part. Its life is collective. This collectivity as its essential, may embrace only a part or it may embrace the whole of society, as it will under Socialism.

The issue, therefore, is not Socialism versus Individualism, but both being forms of collective life. In civil life, classes have no formal existence in law. Hence it is easy in argument to claim that there are no classes in this country, and quote the Constitution and Statutes to prove it. They only mean that we have no classes on paper, so much the more do we have them in fact. The mass of people produce all the wealth and own no more than that which will reproduce the power to work, while a small minority own all the machinery of production, distribution and exchange, and that which is produced, but do nothing in the production process. The first is the working class (about 75 per cent. of the population) which own nothing but their labour power; the second is the capitalist class who own all the wealth producing agencies. So long as classes exist no other form of ethics is possible except partisanship or class loyalty. All other forms are excluded. We throw out this hint for the benefit of the charity workers, who stand on a moral plane far below the stalwart partisan.

But there is another ethics yet higher than partisanship. That is Socialism, when all classes are merged into the totality, the sacrifice of individual interests will be for the benefit of the totality, and not simply for a collectivity consisting of one class. Not only that, but the individual sacrifice will lose its altruistic character and become a matter of self-interest. Extremes will meet. Collectivism and individualism will be merged into each other, as they never can be under classism. Personality will play a greater part. The weight of Empire and property will go forever. The brotherhood of man will arrive with the federation of the world.

ERN. FREDLIEN.

The impulse given to commerce and to production hastened the expansion of the towns, which were compelled to burst their bounds and spread over adjoining fields. An economical difficulty then arose: It became necessary to find the means of existence for these newly-created populations. The feudal fetters which impeded the development of agriculture and industry once broken, bourgeois property was free to implant itself and begin its revolution.—Lafargue.

"Religion and philosophy, once harmless errors, have now been turned into crafty tricks to bamboozle the people and to serve the interests of reaction."—Dietzen—Phil. Essays, 198.

## Australasian Socialist Party. Principles and Policy.

### 1. Objective.

The Social ownership with Democratic control of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

### 2. Statement of Principles.

The present form of Society rests on private ownership of the land and the machinery (tools) of production.

The owners of most of the land and machinery of production constitute what is economically known as the capitalist class. Hence the use of the term, "The capitalist form of society."

This form of ownership divides society in all countries into two distinct and opposing classes—the capitalist class and the working class.

The working class produces all the wealth that sustains society, while it is held in complete economic and industrial subjection to the capitalist class, which lives on the wealth produced by the working class.

To enable the working class to wage the class war, it must be fully conscious of the wrongs inflicted upon the workers by the capitalist class; and it must organise industrially to voice its wrongs and assert its claims. Then it will be prepared for political action to overthrow the usurping class and to abolish classes for ever.

The deaths by starvation, the millions of unemployed, the excessive toil for bare subsistence, the poverty, crime and consequent misery, are all the direct outcome of domination by the ruling class. That class must go.

The Australasian Socialist Party demands common ownership of all agencies of wealth production by the people themselves and the control of all industrial affairs on the basis of social equality.

The workers of Australasia must, without delay, take up their position along with the organised, class-conscious workers of all other countries. There is no escape from the thrall of capitalism short of its complete overthrow, and this can only be achieved by the class-conscious industrial and political organisation of the working class.

The Australasian Socialist Party, therefore, calls upon all workers to forthwith identify themselves with the existing A.S.P. Branches in their respective States, and to work unceasingly for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, and for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery.

### 3. Guiding Rule.

The Australasian Socialist Party shall on all political and industrial legislation make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct:—Will the proposal advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will, the Australasian Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Australasian Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

### 4. As to Palliatives.

Whereas the advocacy of political palliatives (so-called) tends to obscure the working class objective of emancipation from wage slavery, and thus causes the workers to expend time and effort to little purpose; and

Whereas political palliatives (so-called) as adopted by legislatures have rarely proved efficacious, and have usually created the need for further legislative restrictions, and therefore kept working class action circular instead of straight; and

Whereas political palliatives even, if desirable for basic ends, inasmuch as some have ever been conceded when something more fundamental is the demand; be it

Resolved that the Australasian Socialist Party declares against a programme of palliatives, and urges the workers to concentrate their energies upon abolishing capitalism by perfecting their industrial organisations and only using the ballot for Socialist propaganda.

### 5. As to Political Action.

No member of the A.S.P. shall stand as other than the candidate of the A.S.P., or support other than the candidate of a Revolutionary Socialist Party for Parliamentary or municipal office. A Revolutionary Socialist Party shall be any party which bases its Propaganda on the recognition of the class struggle, and declares for the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, and has no programmes of Palliatives.

No member or branch of the A.S.P. shall enter into any alliance temporary or permanent with any other than a Revolutionary Socialist Party. Socialist candidates shall be selected by the branches concerned, and where no branch exists by the Central Executive and before running be endorsed by the Branches to which the candidate shall pledge himself to advocate and support the principles and policy of the A.S.P.

Before entering upon a campaign a candidate shall hand to his Branch a written resignation to be read in the event of him swerving from the A.S.P. Policy.

A candidate must have been for twelve months a member of the A.S.P.

### 6. As to Unionism.

The A.S.P. aims and declares for Industrial Unionism as against craft or sectional unionism, for whereas the specialisation of the processes of production, the invention of machinery, and the concentration of ownership into fewer and fewer hands, makes craft unionism unable to cope with this economic development, and ever growing power of the employing class, be organisation has outlived its usefulness, and has created crafts and sections amongst the working class in the same industry, and this contradiction in industrial development allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set cause it is a relic of a lower stage in the evolution of capitalist production, i.e., the organised labor expressions of lower forms of tools, the A.S.P. therefore declares that to-day this in the same industry, and industry against industry, thereby defeating one another when waging war against the encroachments of the capitalist class, with their superior and higher developed organisations. And in view of this economic development the working class must organise in such a manner as will correspond to the development of the tools of production. This, then, makes it imperative that industrial organisation on right lines must be so constituted that all but technical distinctions between crafts and callings must be eliminated, and sectionalism abolished. The A.S.P. therefore affirms that industrial unionism in contrast to craft unionism is that form of organisation which is based upon the recognition of the class struggle, and through which all its members in one industry or in all industries, if necessary, can act as a unit and

adopt such methods by which the might and power of the working class can be best exercised and demonstrated.

The A.S.P. therefore endorses the Detroit I.W.W.

The A.S.P. affirms its pronounced and mature conviction that Compulsory Arbitration, Wage Boards, the New Protection, and the like, as manifested in slightly-differing enactments in the Australian States and New Zealand, have not been advantageous to the working class.

### 7. As to Compensation.

The Australasian Socialist Party vehemently protests against the working class being misled by the Labor or other parties into the belief that it is possible to socialize the instruments of production by a gigantic scheme of "buying out," or compensation to the possessing class, and warns the workers against endorsing such a utopian, immoral, and impracticable plan.

### 8. As to Militarism.

The A.S.P. declares itself uncompromisingly hostile to all forms of armaments and militarism, recognising that the armed forces will be used to buttress up capitalism, and to hold down the workers. The A.S.P. further recognises that the energies of the working class can be better utilised in building up their industrial and political organisations, which shall finally render war impossible, as such organisations by international affiliation and alliances between the working classes of nations are the chief guarantee of the peace of the world.

### 9. As to Schools.

In declaring the need for Socialist Schools, the A.S.P. urges that same be established whenever and wherever the circumstances permit.

### 10. As to Historical Materialism.

The A.S.P. pledges itself to the materialistic interpretation of history, which asserts that the transition from one system of society to another, as in the past, from primitive communism to chattel slavery, from chattel slavery to feudalism, and from feudalism to the present Capitalist State, has been the result of new and improved methods of production, and the time has now arrived when the present scientific tools of production, by being socially owned, would make possible the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

### 11. As to Education.

The A.S.P. declares for and supports the principle of Secular Education in State schools; and against subsidising denominational schools; and further holds that as State schools are composed of scholars of different religious beliefs, the introduction of religious teaching can only result in fostering religious bigotry, and is a waste of valuable time.

### ENVIRONMENT.

"Working-class candidates, transferred to bourgeois conditions of life, and into an atmosphere of completely bourgeois political ideas, ceasing to be actually workers in order to become statesmen, will become bourgeois, and possibly will become even more bourgeois than the bourgeois themselves. For it is not the men who make positions, but, on the contrary, positions which make the men."

—Bakounine, 1869.

"This last argument is about all Bakounine was able to assimilate of the materialist conception of history. It is unquestionably true that man is the product of his social environment. But to apply this incontestable truth with advantage it is necessary to get rid of the old metaphysical method of thought which considers things one after the other, and independently one of the other. Now Bakounine, like his master, Proudhon, in spite of his flirtation with the Heyelian philosophy, all his life remained a metaphysician. He does not understand that the environment, which makes man, may change, thus changing man, its own product. The environment he has in his mind's eye when speaking of the political action of the proletariat, is the bourgeois parliamentary environment, that environment which must necessarily fatally corrupt labor representatives. But the environment of the electors, the environment of a working-class party, conscious of its aim and well organised, would this have no influence upon the elected of the proletariat? No! Economically enslaved, the working-class must always remain in political servitude; in this domain it will always be the weakest; to free itself it must begin by an economic revolution. Bakounine does not see that by this process of reasoning he inevitably arrives at the conclusion that a victory of the proletariat is absolutely impossible, unless the owners of the means of production voluntarily relinquish their possessions to them. In effect, the subjection of the worker to capital is the service not only of political but of moral servitude. And how can the workers, morally enslaved, rise against the bourgeoisie? For the working-class movement to become possible, according to Bakounine, it must therefore first make an economic revolution. But the economic revolution is only possible as the work of the workers themselves. So we find ourselves in a vicious circle, out of which modern Socialism can easily break, but in which Bakounine and the Bakounists are forever turning with no other hope of deliverance than a logical salto mortale.—G. Plechanoff, in "Anarchism and Socialism."

"When capital is increasing fast, wages may rise, but the profit of capital will rise much faster. The actual position of the laborer has improved, but it is at the expense of his social position. The social gulf which separates him from the capitalist has widened.—Marx, Wage-Labor and Capital, p. 24.



## A.S.P. News & Notes.

### AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production. Distribution and Exchange.  
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.  
**LUKE JONES.**  
General Secretary.

### CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Sat. August 21.

**LUKE JONES,**  
Gen. Sec.

### SYDNEY BRANCH.

The usual meetings were held, and good sales of literature were recorded. At the debate on Wednesday night last between the three speakers from the Liberal Association and three from A.S.P., the A.S.P. speakers maintained that Socialism was necessary and inevitable—necessary if only to bring about international peace, etc. The Liberal speakers expressed some very crude views as regards Socialism. At the end of debate, half an hour was allowed the audience for discussion, and a hearty discussion followed.

The debate between Com. Roche and Wyatt E. Jones on the "Concentration of Capital" on Sunday night last was listened to by an interested audience. A good discussion followed.

### FIXTURES.

Sunday, August 15th—  
Domain: Connell, L. Jones, J. Kilburn.  
Market-street: Webster, Jenkins, Wyatt Jones.  
Park-street: J. McCormick, Dwyer, Harford.  
Social and Dance, Friday, August 13th. Tickets, 6d.  
Dancing Class, Saturday afternoon, 3 to 5. 6d.  
Branch Executive Meeting, Thursday, August 12th, 8 p.m.  
The usual Sunday night lecture in Hall. J. L. Min. Sec.

### KURRI KURRI.

A good meeting was held here on Sunday evening, August 1. The audience was one of the best I have seen outside the city. Comrade J. W. Icton gave a good talk on the coal miners' lot in this district, driving home an appeal for a stand-up fight against the rotten conditions they are accepting without protest. I followed with an outline of the position of the A.S.P., and working class organisation on a world-wide basis, finishing up with a bit of anti-war dope. No doubt good work for Socialism will be done here in future, and any Socialist visiting Kurri will get a good hearing. We sold all our papers, and a fair quantity of literature, the salesman being kept busy throughout the meeting.

### RUDOLPH.

Comrade Icton also writes from Kurri a newsy letter, in which he states that there are good prospects of forming a branch of the A.S.P. in the town. Icton is an old member of the British I.L.P. and has a good working knowledge of Socialist principles and local conditions in the northern district. He is a speaker and writer of considerable ability, and for some time has been holding meetings single-handed in the district. A little pamphlet from his pen denotes a keen insight into local conditions, which, if well circulated, should help to open the eyes of the toilers.

### MT. LARCOM.

On July 21 we held a meeting at Comrade Grunon's place, and there was a good roll up. Comrade Tolstoi gave a lecture on "Communism," which proved very interesting. After the lecture a good discussion took place, in which Comrades Leschie, Grunon, Wolff and others took part. The night was one of the best we have had. Next meeting will be held on August 18 at Comrade Kraphart's residence. Comrades, bring your friends!

**CHAS. JACOBSEN,** Sec.

### LEICHHARDT.

Matters were lively at a meeting held here on Friday, August 6. Comrade C. Jackson was speaking, and not far away an advocate of happiness after death was holding forth. This individual wound up an impassioned harangue by stating that if his audience were men they would tear Jackson off the stand, etc. The mob of saved saints took the hint, and Jackson was rushed by some hundreds of gallant fellows, whose main object was to get him down and jump on him or kick him to death. The yelping pack failed owing

to Jackson's vigorous defence and the assistance of a young policeman, who had a little regard for manliness and fairplay.

### BALMAIN.

A grand meeting was held here tonight by Mrs. Paul, Sloan and Nelson. The wowsers were conspicuous by their absence, so we had the field to ourselves, and made good use of the opportunity, the sales of literature being very satisfactory.

**GEO. NELSON,** Sec.

### NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Branch Rooms, 41 Enmore-road, Newtown.

Economic and Debating Class held every Wednesday night.

Dancing Class held every Monday night.

### PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Saturday night: Newtown Bridge.  
F. Hancock, C. Jackson, J. Kilburn.

Sunday night: Newtown Bridge.

G. Jackson, A. Thomas.

Members are requested to attend the branch business meeting on Aug. 10, at 8 p.m.

**RAY EVERITT,** Secretary.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

#### PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

U. F. Schaefer 2s., Domain collection 12s., C.L.B. 6s., J. Giffin 2s. 6d., I.S. Club Social 8s. 2d.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

R. Hagan 1s., A. Wilder 1s., W. Tintene 4s., K. Muller 2s., J. Kilburn 1s., T. Rust 1s., W. Smith 1s., S. J. Davis 1s., S. B. Cheetham 2s., M. Browne 1s., A. Webber 1s., B. Muller 5s., J. Dwyer 1s., W. P. Thomson 1s., B. Egan 2s.

#### READINGS AND SELECTIONS FROM SOCIALIST CLASSICS.

"We deal here with the salvation of mankind in the truest sense of the word. It is neither a fetish nor an ark of the covenant, neither a tabernacle nor a monstrosity. It is real, positive salvation of the whole civilised humanity. This salvation was neither invented nor revealed; it has grown out of the accumulated labor of history."—Dietzgen—Phil. Essays, 95.

"Different classes, distinguished by their different material conditions, succeed each other to political power. The interests of the ruling class are always for a certain time in harmony with the interests of the community, that is, with the progressive forces of civilisation. However, the onward march of history changes everything, also the justification for ruling power."—Dietzgen—Phil. Essays, 88.

"Morality is the aggregate of the most contradictory ethical laws which serve the common purpose of regulating the conduct of man toward himself and others in such a way that the future is considered as well as the present, the one as well as the other, the individual as well as the genus. The individual man finds himself lacking, inadequate, limited, in many ways. He requires for his complement other people, society, and must therefore live and let live. The mutual concessions which arise out of these relative needs are called morality."—Dietzgen, "Philosophical Essays."

"A far superior guide in all such questions is modern Socialism. Owing to its philosophical foundation it stands out prominently as a unanimous, firm and compact method amidst the endless and shifting dissensions of its political opponents of every shade and opinion. What the dogma is to the religious belief, material facts are to the science of inductive Socialism."—Dietzgen—Philosophical Essays, 85.

The discovery of the passage of the Indies by rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and that of America, which dates from the end of the 15th century, by bringing the gold of America into the European market, and by introducing trans-oceanic commerce, depreciated the value of landed property, gave a decisive impulse to the rising bourgeois production in the cities of the Mediterranean, the cities of the Low Countries, and the Hanseatic League, and opened the era of modern revolution.—Lafargue.

When the warfare between castle and castle abated, owing to the disappearance of the vanquished, whose lands were engrossed by the victor, and there ensued a greater security of the highways, commercial intercourse between the different provinces became possible and great centres of handicraft production sprang up. The city of Ghent, which manufactured clothes from wool imported chiefly from England, possessed in the 14th century a population of upwards of half a

### Books and Pamphlets on Sale and to Arrive.

Title.	s. d.
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzgen) .....	4s.
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism, Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels) .....	4s.
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch) ..	4s.
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola) .....	4s.
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola) .....	4s.
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis) .....	4s.
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx) ..	4s.
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudhon (Marx) .....	4s.
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rapaport) ..	4s.
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann) ..	4s.
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wails) .....	4s.
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Bebel) .....	6s.
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan) .....	6s.
Capital, Vol. 1, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx) .....	8s.
Capital, Vol. 11, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx) .....	8s.
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole (Marx) .....	8s.
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners, 64 pages (Richardson) ..	3d.
Unionism and Socialism (Eugene V. Debs) ..	6d.
Industrial Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohn) .....	6d.
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages). (Lafargue) .....	6d.
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. (Wilhelm) Liebknecht ..	6d.
No Compromise: No Political Trading Liebknecht's (Wilhelm) .....	6d.
Value, Price and Profit. Explains the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics, Cloth. (Marx) ..	6d.
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One Big Union: An explanation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, with Chart showing the grouping of the Industries (Trautmann) .....	6d.
The Positive School of Criminology. Three lectures explaining what crime really is (Ferri) .....	2s.
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Evolution, Social and Organic. Lectures showing that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science (Lewis) ..	2s.
The Militant Proletariat, a discussion of the American working-class and the Socialist Party (Lewis) .....	2s.
Memoirs of Karl Marx. Delightful personal recollections (Liebknecht) .....	2s.
The Theoretical System of Karl Marx. Best and completest work on Marx's theories, with replies to critics (Boudin) .....	4s.
Life, Writing and speeches of Eugene V. Debs. A large volume originally published at 8s., containing all of Debs' most important writings, with a life sketch by Stephen M. Reynolds and a preface by Mary U. Marcy (Debs). Cloth. ....	4s.
Philosophical Essays, including the Religion of Social Democracy, the Ethics of Social Democracy, Social Democratic Philosophy, etc. (Dietzgen) .....	4s.
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848. The story of a fight won by wage-workers; then lost by their middle-class allies (Marx) ..	2s.
The Communist Manifesto. First published in 1848, this is still the classic statement of Socialist Principles (Marx and Engels). Cloth, with Liebknecht's No Compromise .....	2s.
The World's Revolutions. A historical study of the great Revolutions; the chapter on Christianity is especially fine (Untermann) .....	2s.

million inhabitants. The development of commerce shook the social organization of the feudal city.—Lafargue.

Now the craftsman working independently is a producer of commodities from the beginning. He does not sell merely his surplus products; production for exchange is his main purpose.—Kautsky.

Because Dr. Schlink, ex-medical officer at the Liverpool, N.S.W., Military Camp, in the course of a chat with some Australian friends, hazarded the opinion that the Allies had a long way to go to victory, he has been denounced as a "disloyalist." Well, a little while back Lord Kitchener announced that it would take three years to defeat Germany. Now, why hasn't Kitchener been branded as a traitor to the Empire?

The receipt of a copy of this paper is an invitation to become a subscriber.

### ADELAIDE NOTES.

It is significant that the attendance (considerably over 1,000) at the anti-war meeting in the park to-day was the largest that I, at least, have noticed there since they began. It seems that the Adelaide people—whose "park audiences are the most ignorant of all audiences one would meet in the cities of Australia," says Comrade Denford truthfully—are beginning to brush their brains and wake up—to wake up to the fact that the most momentous of all questions at the present time are being discussed at these meetings, and discussed in the liveliest manner. A good hearing was given the speakers—Comrades Hills and F. J. Riley, and a third man whose name is unknown to me, and who was given the freedom of the box by the courtesy of the two other speakers whose matter and deductions he had questioned. Riley replied to him to our utmost satisfaction, but the issues opened out were so large that his complete reply is left till next Sunday. The last-named speaker gave us his deferred speech on war from the woman's standpoint, quoting liberally from Olive Schreiner's powerful book.

So earnest was the attention of the audience that they stood from three o'clock till about six, when the last of the arguing groups which followed on the breaking up of the big ring were only induced to disperse at the pitiful plaint of a big fat policeman—"PLEASE go home—we want OUR TEA." And we went home in a drenching rain, which had been pattering down for nearly an hour.

S. P.

Osborne Ave., Beulah Park, S.A.

### AUBURN BRANCH.

The above branch meets every Monday night in the Class Room, School of Arts, Queen-street, at 7.45 p.m.

Propaganda meetings are held every Friday evening at "Bundock," corner Auburn-road and Queen-street, at 8.15 p.m.

Those who desire to join should give their names to the branch Secretary.

J. J. KEGG.

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